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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Leslie says, concerning the "State debt proper," "our finances are in a most healthy and prosperous condition." The bonds outstanding and unredemmed, Oct. 10th, 1872, amounted to \$966,394, and the means at command to liquidate the indebtedness amount to \$2,420,392.72. Of the bonds that were due Oct. 10th, 1872, the end of the fiscal year, only \$90,000 are unpaid.

REVENUE PROBLEM.

A deficiency of \$365,355.67 appears in the revenue proper; the sum expended exceeding the sum collected by that amount. One cause of this large deficiency is that many debts which should have been paid in 1871 were not paid till 1872, owing to the deficiency in 1871. It is estimated that by the 10th Oct., 1873 the deficit will amount to \$717,375.77. So large a deficiency has been caused by the failure of the Legislature to provide for such expenditures. It is recommended that sufficient of the sinking fund to pay off the bonds of the State be converted into five twenty gold-bearing bonds, and that the remainder of that fund be used for purposes of the Revenue Proper, except the five on the \$100 of taxable property.

STATE CHARITIES.

The sum of \$3,143,776.77 has been paid out, in the aggregate, since including 1866, on the two lunatic asylums, blind asylums, deaf and dumb asylum, feeble minded institute, penitentiary, criminal prosecutions, jails, idiots, printing house for the blind, conveyance of inmates and convicts, house of reform.

The \$29,847.45 of dividends received last year by the State on its turnpike stock, shows the wisdom of repaying the law for the sale of said stock. The dividends amount to more than 15 percent on the sum for which the stock was sold to be sold. The stock cost the State \$2,718,394.80. The present management of the roads is not yielding the State a fair return of its stock; it is recommended that a "Commissioner of Turnpike Stock" be appointed whose duty it shall be to "overlook the entire government and conduct of the companies."

LEGISLATIVE BOOKS.

The cost of these books for the clerk's office has steadily increased, until in 1872 it amounted to \$41,638.38. Something should be done to limit this expense.

CRIMINAL LAW AND COURTS.

Organized violence has greatly diminished and the Legislature is recommended to make additional provision to detect and punish Ku Klux violations of law. The costs of criminal prosecution for 1872 largely exceed those for 1871. This is the result not so much of increase of crime as lack of time to try the cases. In making up the docket the clerk is compelled so to arrange it as to allow not more than half the time necessary to try the Commonwealth's cases. Thus the docket becomes deranged, and clients and witnesses are compelled to submit to expensive and vexatious delays. The pressure of Commonwealth business brings about the continuance of criminal cases upon slight grounds, resulting in delay of trial and often in the escape of the guilty, through the removal or death of witnesses. "Thus," says the Governor, "the criminal jurisprudence of the State is brought into disrepute among the people, and the more reckless of them resort for redress of their supposed grievances to the formation of vigilance committees and other unlawful combinations."

The criminal prosecutions in 1872 cost the State \$234,960.45, a sum greater than the combined salaries of all the officers paid from the public treasury. Of this sum juries received \$119,566.02; the remainder paid to witnesses and other costs of prosecution. At the State pays no cost except in cases of felony, the 536 cases of felony tried in this Commonwealth in 1872 cost the Commonwealth a sum of \$234,960.45, a fraction under \$450 for each prosecution! "This is an appalling exhibition of the cost of administering the criminal law," and that, too, when hundreds go unwhipped of justice." By constitutional limitation the present number of circuit court judicial districts cannot be increased till the State has a population of 1,500,000. There being no evidence of that population in the State no increase in the number of districts is recommended. The institution of criminal courts to hold three terms in the counties where established, is the remedy recommended. It is also recommended that it be made the duty of each County Attorney to assist

the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, to be paid by a per cent. of the fines and forfeitures. This deduction from the Commonwealth's Attorney's earnings to be made up from the public treasury.

TAXATION FOR CORPORATIONS.

The constitutional power of the Legislature to grant to local communities and municipalities the right, after an affirmative vote of the citizens, to subscribe stock to corporations admits of grave doubt, though an unbroken line of decisions, from *Shack vs. Mayfield and Lexington Railroad* in 1872 to the recent case of *Shelby County Court vs. the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company*, affirm the existence of that power. Whilst he will not call in question the constitutional power of the Legislature to grant the power above referred to, nor will ignore the precedents that have been set, the Governor advises the Legislature to be very cautious in granting such powers. He agrees that the majority should be limited to the ordinary function of government, and that it is exceedingly dangerous when it invades the rights of property and votes away the fruits of honest toil under plan of developing the country. "Can any number of men be rightfully empowered to encumber their neighbor's property for a third or half of its value, in order to build a railroad? If so, then is property held by a frail tenure indeed."

The influence of the negro vote in imposing such taxes is considered. Whilst but a small amount of bonds issued in favor of railroad enterprises in this State have been misapplied, it behooves the Legislature to guard future bills against such dangers.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution has been enlarged and the new buildings are nearly completed.

The Penitentiary was established in 1798. It was conducted by the State till 1825, the keeper and assistants being appointed by the Governor. This proved to be a constant and increasing charge upon the Treasury. Then the penitentiary was run in partnership with individuals. The individuals made money but the State lost. This system was pursued till about 1870, when the leasing system was adopted. This has proved to be more costly to the State than any other. From 1856 to Oct. 1872, the excess of expenses over earnings by the penitentiary has been \$336,337.72. The Warden system pursued in Ohio is recommended. By this plan the Wardens are paid a certain salary and have no pecuniary interest in the labor of the convicts. In Ohio the penitentiary pays a revenue to the State.

STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

The buildings were completed last September and ready for its inmates. It is intended to receive there only juvenile delinquents.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums, Feeble-minded Institute, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Asylum for the Blind are in a gratifying condition. These institutions consume more than one-third of the revenue of the State, yet a generous and sympathizing people have borne the burden without a murmur. It will be necessary to enlarge the accommodations for lunatics, as many of them could not be taken at Asylums but have been kept in the jails. Inadequate provisions have also been made for the idiots. There are idiotic colored persons who should be provided for.

MILITIA.

It is necessary to amend the militia law so as to secure a more efficient citizen soldiery. The occurrences of the past years make the necessity manifest.

EDUCATION.

An eloquent tribute is paid to the memory of Hon. Garrett Davis. The death of Hon. James McCampbell, of Jessamine, is announced.

INSURANCE.

Attention is called to the fact that in equity, if not in law, the State may be held to guarantee the safe-keeping and proper application of the funds which, by law, insurance companies are allowed to deposit in the treasury. These funds are not cash but consist of mortgages on what is said to be unimpaired estate, and it would be worth double the money loaned thereon. The deposits may amount nominally to millions of dollars but it is impossible for the State to know their real value. In one instance notes and mortgages deposited by one company were used upon by another company claiming an interest in them and judgments obtained, and a sale of the mortgage property was only prevented by the Attorney General on behalf of the State. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company evaded examination by the Commissioner by withdrawing from the State. Legislation is recommended to guard the interests of policy-holders in this State.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND IMMIGRATION.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to these matters.

RAILROADS.

Healthy progress has been made in this direction during the past year. Since the last session, the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, 185 miles in length, has been opened for travel. It penetrates the Western coal and iron fields of Kentucky, developing rich mines of the former the products of which are finding their way to market. The valuable beds of iron ore along the route will doubtless soon be developed. The Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad has been completed to Mt. Sterling and during the current year will be pushed to the mouth of the Big Sandy to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio—the latter road, extending from Richmond, Va., to Huntington on the Ohio river, a distance of more than 400 miles, is approaching completion and will be open for travel in a few weeks. When the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy road shall have been completed, we shall have unbroken communication by rail with the Eastern and Northern cities.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The Governor recommends the establishment of a bureau for the collection and preservation of vital, social, and physical as well as political statistics. The importance of such a bureau is recognized throughout the civilized world, as only through it can the exact status of any country be determined.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The great industrial exposition to take place in May in the city of Vienna, Austria, is receiving the attention of all civilized nations. It is recommended that the General Assembly take such steps as may be necessary to secure a representation of the products of Kentucky at that exposition.

THE TENTH CENTURY.

As no scheme has been presented for uniform action nor the terms stated upon which we are invited to participate, no recommendation is made concerning the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

EDUCATION.

In the age in which we live, alike distinguished for its achievements in science and the arts and for the advancement of learning and the general diffusion of knowledge, the subject of education has almost of necessity not only become almost of deepest interest to society, but claims and receives the protection and fostering care of government. When the aid of the State was first invoked there were found some strict teachers, who believing that governments in their proper sphere are limited to the protection of material interests, and that the support of education, like that of religion, should depend upon the voluntary principle, felt grave doubts as to the propriety of its intervention.

But the magnitude of the interests involved in it as a practical question soon silenced every voice of opposition, and to-day there is no department of State administration more honored or appreciated than that of public instruction. We begin to realize that the children of the State are its most precious treasure, and that among the trusts committed to those in authority there are none higher nor more sacred than that of providing for the training of our youth in knowledge and virtue.

I call your attention to the very able, explicit, and satisfactory Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the last school year. No friend of education will read that paper without feeling renewed interest in the subject. It will be seen that the school attendance has been increased by nearly eleven thousand children during the past year, and that but seventy-three of the 5,381 school districts in the State failed to have school taught under the law.

The steady increase of interest among the people, as manifested from year to year, and the indomitable energy which the head of the department brings to the work, inspire us with the fullest confidence that very soon every school district in the State will gather up its children and put itself on record as part of this great enterprise.

It is a matter of the highest importance that the people of Kentucky shall, with one accord, at once, determine upon having and maintaining a system of common schools.

Whatever political or other differences may obtain among us, this is one about which we can not afford to differ. It is, and should be, the pride of the State to preserve her own schools, regulated and controlled in her own way, and to keep in her own hands the education of her children. We have witnessed various efforts that have been made to induce the Congress of the United States to set up a system of "National Education," which, if done, would virtually take away from the State the control of this subject. It is alarming to contemplate the success of such a scheme. Its direct and inevitable tendency would be to destroy our identity as States and as the people of separate States; to promote at once the consolidation and centralization of all political power in a Federal government, and alter at least those forms and institutions of freedom which we have ever regarded as essential to the

maintenance of our constitutional liberty. It will become your duty to make such enactments as will cure any defects discovered in the workings of our school laws, so as to render them more efficient in securing instruction to every part of the State. The success which the system has attained in the past is doubtless, in a great degree, attributable to the perseverance and industry with which our Superintendents, traversing the State, have in person urged its claims upon the people; and this means of securing further strength to the cause ought not to be allowed to cease. In order to defray the expenses necessarily incurred in accomplishing a thorough canvass of the State, as well as to supply clerical force needed in the office, I recommend an increase of the compensation allowed by law to the Superintendent.

I most respectfully again call your attention to the recommendation made in my last annual message on the subject of organizing a system of education for our colored population. The education of this race is not a duty of charity alone, but is demanded by the best interests of society. They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom, too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture of the State; and just in proportion as they shall be left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence, by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an incubus of pauperism and crime; on the other, a useful part of our population.

Many of these people are struggling hard in the direction of educating their children and have shown a wonderful measure of success. I trust you will not fail to provide for a system of schools for this portion of our population, and offer them encouragement and assistance in this important department. Should such a system be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or divided between them and the schools for whites, as may be thought best.

REVISION OF STATUTES AND CODES OF PRACTICE.

The revision of the statutes and codes of practice has progressed rapidly but is not completed. The revisors of the statutes will have their work in a condition to lay it before the General Assembly so that its merits may be passed upon.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation has been a source of great expense to the State.

What Constitutes Gambling.

Chief Justice Thompson, of Pennsylvania, in a recent case gave his opinion of gambling in the following words:—"Any thing which induces men to risk their money or property without any other hope of return than to get for nothing any given amount from another is gambling, and demoralizing to the community, no matter what name it may be called. It is the same whether the promise be to pay on the color of a card or the toss of a coin, and the same numerical odds indicate how much is lost or won in either case, and the losing party has received just as much for the money parted with in the one case as the other, viz: nothing at all. The lucky winner is of course the gainer, and he will continue so until he has lost his fortune, in due time, makes him feel the loss he has inflicted on others. All gambling is immoral. I apprehend that the losses incident to the practice disclosed within the past five years have contributed more to the failures and embezzlements by public officers, clerks, agents, and others acting in fiduciary relations, public and private, than any other known, or perhaps all other causes; and the worst of it is, that in the train of its evils there is a vast amount of misery and suffering by persons entirely guiltless of any participation in the cause of it."

Fifty-three years ago steam navigation was unknown on sea. The first steamer that crossed the ocean was fitted out at Savannah, Georgia, in 1819 and was commanded by the two brothers Capt. Stephen and Moses Rogers. It made the run from Savannah to Liverpool in twenty-two days, running partly under sail. Arriving off the coast of Ireland the authorities took her to be a vessel on fire and sent out immediate assistance, but were astonished to find a smoking ship running away from them under bare poles. The success was rapidly followed up by improvements in machinery and vessel construction, until the smoke of ocean steamers is seen on every sea that invites commerce or adventure.

WHAT THE SEAGULLS CHIRP.

I am only a little sparrow;
A bird of low degree;
My life is of little value,
But the dear Lord careth for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers,
And I never plain I know,
With never a speck of crimson,
For it was not made for show.

But it keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain,
Were it bordered with gold and purple,
Perhaps it would make me vain.

I have no barn or storehouse,
I neither sow nor reap,
God gives me a sparrow's fortune,
But never a seed to keep.

If my food is sometimes scanty,
Close picking makes it sweet,
I have always enough to feed me,
And "Life is more than meat."

I know there are many sparrows;
All over the world we are found,
But our heavenly Father knoweth
When one of us falls to the ground.

Though small, we are never forgotten,
Though weak, we are never afraid,
For we know that our dear Lord keepeth
The life of the creatures he made.

I fly through the thickest forest,
I light on many a spray;
I have no chart or compass,
But I never lose my way.

And I fold my wings at twilight,
Wherever I happen to be;
For the Father is always watching,
And no harm can come to me.

I am only a little sparrow;
A bird of low degree;
But I know the Father loves me,
Have you less faith than me?

The Fat Contributor on Postal Rules.

If there is anything more absurd than some of the rulings and instructions of the postoffice Department, we should like to see it. For instance, the following: "Mail matter deposited in a postoffice for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery. The unpaid rate is double the prepaid rate, which should have been paid at the mailing office."

That is to say, if a writer has a letter so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three-cent stamp, it has to pay six cents on delivery of the letter. In this way it is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

We have a few improved rulings to submit to the Department.

Monthly magazines, published weekly, should be charged letter postage when delivered daily.

Paper magazines, except to regulate subscribers, are not permitted to frank their reports.

If no stamp is affixed to a letter, retain it. If, however, the postage is overpaid, letter rip!

If you feel any doubt about a paper going with a one-cent stamp, have two sent.

Seed can go through the mail as merchandise. Postmasters are cautioned against allowing any old seed to go through their mails, however.

Signs cannot be sent without paying letter postage, three cents on every letter.

Calico prints, and foreign prices, reprints and bootprints, all go as printed matter, and pay taxes accordingly.

Vaccine matter must be properly (pack) marked.

Poetry in its various stages, including the Edgar A. Poe stage, must be sent postage paid, whether it ever paid to read it or not.

A postmaster is not permitted to make any material change in the site of the post office without affixing a two-cent stamp for every two ounces. He can charge double postage for sight of the postmaster.

Shirts may be mailed at the rate of two cents for every two ounces of shirt. If the owner's name is on the shirt, letter postage must be charged. This rule is inflexible.

A subscriber residing in a county in which a paper is printed can take the paper provided he pays in advance and gives his neighbors to subscribe. If he does not live in the county in which he resides, and the paper is not printed in the same county in which it is sent, then the county must pay double postage on the man—two cents a two-ounce county must be affixed to every postage stamp—that is to say, every two ounces of man—well, we must leave this ruling to the discretion of the postmaster.

To run New York and New Haven Railroad Company is accredited the following brilliant plan for keeping switches awake: It is proposed to have the lever of the switch in a sentry box, so arranged that when the switch is open the door is shut and locked, and can only be opened by closing the switch. If a train comes along while the switch is open, it is sure to smash the sentry box first and the switchman can save his life by attending to his business. He is not likely to sleep much when trains are due on his track.

THE FASHIONS.

EVENING DRESSES.

Elaborate dresses for dinner-parties, the opera, and receptions are found in abundance at the modistes, at this season. White faille dresses are especially in favor. We have mentioned the beautiful colored embroidery which forms the garniture for these. Many are entirely white, and are trimmed with China crepe flounces, overskirt, and watered ribbon sashes as pure as snow. Another tasteful combination that is always in favor is a trimming of black lace and pink roses on white silk. A notable dress of this kind, just completed, is creamy white faille, made with a half-train. There are five narrow ruffles on the three front breadths, and two wide flounces with black velvet binding on the back. A round, wrinkled apron is finished by a very deep flounce of black lace, headed by a garland of roses, and the same flounce of lace is arranged in three rows to form a long overskirt behind, where it is ornamented with branches of roses.

AMONG THE SMALL ITEMS.

That go to make up "style" in dress trimmings are brain-pieces or hat bindings nearly an inch wide on the edge of the flounce. If two shades of one color appear in a dress, the wide hat binding is of the lighter shade; if two different colors are used the upper part of the flounce is faced with the brighter shade chosen for binding. If a hem is turned up on the outside edge of the flounce, it should be an inch wide; a piping fold at the top of the hem adds much to the beauty of the flounce; and all sewing-machine stitching is considered as detracting from it. Another fancy is to hold the fullness of flounces in double side-pleats—that is, two pleats turned one way are placed near together, and a plain interval is left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the edge of light silk dresses.

SOME HIGH COLOR SILK DRESSES.

Blended with colors, are among the latest imitations. One of these has three front breadths of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered cal leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing on the jacket. Another French dress has a black flannel trained overskirt, with a short petticoat of the new *erpen* green. The overskirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Sound Ideas on Farming.

The following views on farming were thrown out by Mr. Greeley in his speech at Baltimore, and they so entirely cover the ground of successful culture that we give them a place for the benefit of our readers:

1. That the area under cultivation should be within the limits of the capital and labor employed; or, in other words, that on impoverished soils no one should cultivate more land than he can enrich with manure and fertilizers, be it one acre or twenty.

2. That there should be a law compelling every man to prevent his stock from depredating on his neighbor's fields.

3. That green soil is more economical than bare pasturage.

4. That deep tillage is essential to good farming.

5. That the muck heap is the farmer's bank, and that everything should be added to it that will enlarge it, and increase at the same time its fertilizing properties.

6. That no farmer or planter should depend upon any staple alone, but should seek to secure himself against serious loss in bad seasons by diversity of products.

Zero.

People talk a good deal about zero these cold days, but we doubt if many understand its meanings except as indicating thirty-two degrees below the freezing point in Fahrenheit's thermometer—the one in general use. The intention, doubtless, was to find a point of absolute cold, and zero was fixed at that point because mercury will stand there when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. But the frequency with which still lower points of temperature are reached in winter months would seem to show the necessity for a change in the thermometer standard. At present, what are called the fixed points of the thermometer are zero, and 180 degrees, and nobody seems to know why either was adopted, and still less why the fixed point for cold should be one so common for winter months, while the fixed point for heat is one never known to the atmosphere of our zone.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Be Cheerful.

"Be cheerful," says the man who is easy in his circumstances, missing no loved face at the table, nor by the hearth. But does he ever consider how hard it may be to be cheerful when the heart-aches, and the cupboard is empty, and there are little fresh graves in the churchyard, and friends are few and indifferent, and even God, for the time being, seems to have forgotten us, so desolate is our lot? How difficult for one man to understand another in such different circumstances! How easy to say "Be cheerful!" How hard he would find it to practice, were he stripped of all life's brightness!

Mr. HENKIN now writes: "I was obliged to write too young, when I knew only half-truths, and was eager to set them by what I thought fine words. People used to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, 'Sir, your house is on fire,' whereas formerly I used to say, 'Sir, the abode where you probably passed the delightful days of youth is in a state of inflammation,' and everybody used like the effect of the two 'p's' in 'probably past,' and of the two 'd's' in 'delightful days.'"

Spicy Paragraphs.

Woods of the *Glasgow Times*, is just our ideal of a country editor. He says a great many good things worth repeating, and when we go to make selections, we feel inclined to reproduce his entire paper. Here are a few specimens:

There is a strange disease prevailing around town. When a young mandy, his moustache and upper lip both turn dirty brown.

Our friend Bill Evans had the misfortune last week accidentally to break a partridge's leg. Fortunately he had his pointer dog along, who set it.

A faithful Custom House officer in Maine sized a nutting that was attempting to get through without paying duty. This being the smallest shirt that we've heard of we are waiting patiently for somebody to furnish a "greater" to match it.

Maysville has a Nitro glycerine factory. Next to a well organized saloon selling Cincinnati whiskey, we know of no more efficacious agent a town can have of being convenient to prompt annihilation, than a small sized Nitro glycerine factory.

The *Meridian* (Miss.) *Gazette* acknowledges the receipt of some vegetable wool and a pair of socks made from the same article, from a citizen of that town. That rather knocks the socks off any thing in the wool line that we've seen. We can't imagine how it grows but suppose it must be derived in some way from sheep sores.

The Louisville *Commercial* reports a pretended conversation between Detective Bligh of Louisville and the negro Pinchback, the so-called Governor of Louisiana, in which Pinchback says to Gov. Leslie recognizes him as his equal. Gov. Leslie would like to acknowledge a pair of his dirty socks, as being on a level with this impudent incendiary of New Orleans.

The sisterhood of advance woman rightism is in a lamentable streak of luck. Susan Anthony is in jail for exercising the right of suffrage, Tonia Clinlin and Vic Woodhull have just had the iron doors of a New York prison opened to their release, for obscene publications, and now Lucy Stone is "crandling" the harvest of her married life, to the tune of "Rock the cradle easy."

The story that is being told since the election of Grant's remarkable figuring about the result of the Presidential election, reminds us of the old lady, who calling the Doctor one side, who had been called to see a very sick child, asked him what he thought was the matter with it. "It is nouse, Madame, of Cerebro Spinal meningitis." "That's jee what I was a tellin on 'em, but some of 'em 'lowed it was wurruuns."

The cry of disloyalty by the radical papers, every time a democratic paper says anything about radical recidivists, reminds us of the two wheelers at play in the back yard. Bill whacked Sam over the head with a hammer and Sam howled out, when the mother steps out to know what's the matter, and Bill breaks out with "I wish you would nuke Sam behave himself, every time I hit him on the head with the hammer he howlers."

That report of a forty pound tumor being successfully removed reminds us of the story, we have heard, but have never seen in print, of the operation performed on a fellow who accidentally had his brains all shot out. The bystanders had heard of some wonderful restorations by transfusions and translations, and they quickly killed a dog standing by and transferred his brain to the empty cavity of the fellow's cranium. He recovered completely, but they never could break him from running rabbits.

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One pound finely chopped roast beef, 1 pound suet, 4 peck of apples, do., 1 pound raisins, 1 pound currants, 1 nutmeg, 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon, 1 do., ground cloves, the juice of two lemons and rinds grated, some mace, 1 pound sugar, and sweet cider to moisten the whole. Mix and let it stand all night; when using add 2 oz citron cut up in very thin strips.

A Good Mince Pie.

GEN. GRANT'S inauguration on the 4th of March promises to be the grandest show of the age. Extensive preparation for military display is being made and the occasion promises brilliancy beyond any event that has occurred at the National Capital.

CAPTAIN SNARLEY.

A Story for Boys and Girls.

His right name is Wilfred Henry A. ton. But he does not get called by often. When he is good, and pleasant and sweet, his mamma and grand called him Birdie or Sunbeam. When he is naughty he is called Captain Snarley. And his name suits him well at such times.

One morning he came down stairs looking like Captain Snarley. Just soon as his mamma looked at him she knew it was Captain Snarley. But she smiled and said, "Good morning, de how do you do this bright day?"

Wilfred put his finger in his mouth. "I don't I've dot a headache," he said. "Have you? I'm very sorry," his mamma.

"Where does it nebe?" "Way round de back of it," said the Captain.

"I guess you slept too long," said mother. "You will feel better when you are washed and dressed and have your hair combed."

So she brought his striped stockings and the little slippers with rosettes, and a new pink frock, which the half finished only yesterday. But, oh, how he hated and fussed all the time she was dressing him.

And when she

THE JESSAMINE ELECTION.

On Monday, the 13th inst., at a special election held in the county of Jessamine, to select a representative in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Hon. J. A. McCampbell, deceased, William Brown, Republican, was elected over Judge M. T. Lowry, Democrat, by a majority of three hundred and thirty-seven.

Mr. Brown is well known to the people of this immediate section of the country, and is recognized as a gentleman of considerably over average ability. He is a man of culture in many respects; and aside from what we are bound to consider the beneficial influence of his political status, he will prove an acquisition to the body of which he is now a member.

In his election by such a large majority the Democratic party should read a lesson of warning; indeed the same lesson so forcibly taught in the November elections. We are losing our party organization. That is to say, we are dropping from our hands the reins of party discipline. Democrats have measurably become lukewarm, and with great and irreparable culpability fail to go to the polls. This startling dereliction of duty was observable in our recent Congressional election, and brought our majority from a really large number to a fraction over half a thousand. Now we concede that the day is passed when the party lash shall be cracked over any man's back, and a demagogue shall shake his puissant fist in a free man's face, and say, ye shall, or ye shall not! but in candor we are compelled to say that the opposite of this extreme is far more dangerous to the stability and success of a party than the prevalence of the most austere system of party discipline of which we could rationally conceive. Partisanship, to the unthinking, is sometimes odious, and yet partisanship is intended to represent a series of political principles or a batch of political measures. The one or the other—that is principles or measures—are in constant negotiation before the people. If it is not right, it is not mainly to be a bushwhacker and not "take sides." With honorable exceptions, from religious convictions of duty, none but the knave or the fool refuse to "show a hand." As men of sense, having a proper care for our general welfare, we are bound to give heed to these political agitators. If one man shall have a settled and well defined view touching these matters, and a dozen, or a hundred others shall have like views, why should they not combine in giving force, weight, dignity and expression to those views. This is partisanship and nothing more. In local elections, in State elections and more general elections, the force of any pet measure or the weight of any cherished political theory is more nearly in proportion to the strength of the combination, or union existing between the advocates of such measures or theories, than the mere number of advocates. We embrace in a line our whole meaning. Let those whose views are similar, combine to carry out these views, and then stick together in the carrying out. This is partisanship. This gives success to partisanship!

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The public clamor for investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle induced Congress upon its re-assembly to order the testimony taken upon investigation to be made public. There can now no longer remain a rational doubt that great corruption was worked among many members of Congress by the managers of this corporation.

This association was organized in the year 1866 or thereabouts, and styled in the act of incorporation the Credit Mobilier of America. It was designed to be framed on the analogy of the Credit Mobilier, of France. It was announced that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad, at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up. Subscriptions were limited to \$1,000 each. It was the stock in this corporation which was so freely used in purchasing the votes of members of Congress to advance schemes favorable to the Pacific Railroad. It is due to the reputation of our Federal Legislature that the fullest and most public investigation should be had of this swindle in high places. As the inquiry proceeds, the interest deepens, and new developments are made. Representative Brooks appears in the most unfavorable light, but he is attended with company.

The most unfavorable sign connected with the investigation is that McCombs' interests are looked after, and Ames' interests are cared for, yet nobly seconded by the special duty of bringing the truth to light and punishing the guilty.

Our worthy Vice-President, Colfax, is proven by the testimony already adduced to be involved in the scandal in a way which is neither creditable to his personal honor as a man, nor his official integrity as a "Tribune of the People." We are ignorant of the truth or falsity of the charge against him and assert nothing. Personal and official integrity are too sacred to be recklessly trampled on. The weight of evidence is now against him, but if he is innocent we hope he will be able to manifest it.

It is stated that members of deer, and even rabbits and other small game, have been found dead in the Kentucky mountains, exhibiting unmistakable signs of the cholera.

Both McCarty and Kellogg were inaugurated Governor of Louisiana on Monday last. No disturbances of any kind.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. The recent election of U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri resulted in the defeat of Frank P. Blair and the election of Boggs. In the caucus there were seventeen ballots, the last of which resulted as follows: Boggs 64, Blair 47. The Ballots nominated and voted for ex-Senator John B. Henderson. In joint session Henderson received 43, and Boggs 111 votes.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of French extraction, and is a native of this State. He commenced life when quite a young man in our neighboring county of Wayne, and taught school as a means of livelihood several months, perhaps years, in the town of Monticello. In Louisiana, Pinelack, the barber and negro Lieutenant Governor, lost his seat before the Louisiana Legislature. This fact will give the people of Louisiana some hope that the interference of Grant and Congress with the internal affairs of that State, will be such as to give encouragement to the shant Legislature. W. L. McMillen was unanimously elected by the people's Legislature to fill Kellogg's unexpired term. The ballot for the long term was not completed at our latest advice, but War-moth was ahead.

The Revision of the Statutes. The Commissioners appointed to revise, digest, and compile the statutes law of Kentucky, have submitted to the present session of the General Assembly a partial report as the result of their joint labors. They state that they found themselves under the necessity of postponing a portion of the duties assigned them, especially that part which required them to make such references to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, as they might deem necessary. This postponement grows out of the fact that they were uncertain what portion of this compilation would be approved by the Assembly and what part rejected; and to annex a syllabus of a judicial construction of any particular statute, when it was undetermined whether that statute would be received or not, would in effect be requiring them to labor in a state of too great uncertainty.

In their work of revision and compilation the Commissioners in the outset adopted as many general rules for their government as was practicable considering the complicated character of their undertakings. For instance, they resolved not to disturb any law, which, by the length of time it had remained upon the statute book unaltered, furnished evidence that it was acceptable to the people; and forbade themselves to interfere with any act or principle of legislation which had undergone judicial construction, whereby it was understood by the community, and consequently presumed to have become a rule of conduct or property.

At this writing a resolution is pending in the Legislature to have three hundred copies of the partial report of the Commissioners printed, one copy to be given to each member of the House and Senate, and two copies to each member of the joint commission on revision, and the remainder to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners. The resolution is a good one, and we fall in with it. There are many lawyers of experience and ability in the State who would be able, on inspection of a copy, to offer a timely suggestion.

Near twenty years have elapsed since our last revision and codification. Since that time organic changes and social upheavals have made it necessary to have another. Let the work be done with deliberation and upon the fullest consultation.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: It is reported that the managers of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad have purchased the lands belonging to the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Company, something over 20,000 acres, situated in Carter, Lewis, and Greenup counties, Kentucky. The price paid for the lands is not known, but, as the property has for some time been in the hands of the trustees (a young man in this city) and was in the market a few months ago for \$75,000, without a purchaser, it is believed that the railroad men have purchased at a low figure. The prospects for the building of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad are said to be very favorable.

We would recommend to our brethren of the Kentucky press, prompt action in the matter of assisting the unfortunate proprietors of the Mercury in "rising Phoenix like out of the ashes," and not so much talk. Now is the time he needs the helping hand not six months hence. The moment the suggestion meets the eye of each member of the fraternity let him respond and not wait to gain the assent of his neighbor.

Since the *faux pas* in relation to Judge Samuel, the Lexington police refuse to arrest any gentleman without a formal introduction. They have adopted Dogberry's advice, and when they come across a suspicious individual, think "the less they have to do with him, the better."

It is suggested that in the event of the removal of the Capitol, the present State House be converted into a lunatic asylum. Should this be done, could a close observer discover any change of the inmates called Wood.

Wounds of the Glasgow Times saw two ladies hugging a lamp post, and sat down and lay down because he wasn't the post. Only a short time ago he objected to being called Wood.

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Death of Napoleon III.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

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All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to THE INTERIOR JOURNAL, Box 1, Louisville, Ky.

All notices must be paid for in advance, unless otherwise specified.

Advertisements for one week, unless otherwise specified, will be charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line.

Advertisements for one month, unless otherwise specified, will be charged at the rate of \$3.00 per line.

Advertisements for three months, unless otherwise specified, will be charged at the rate of \$8.00 per line.

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LOCAL BRIEFS.

The feeling in feeding cattle is reviving, as will be seen by our stock column.

The Farmers' National and the National Banks, both re-elected their old boards of directors on Tuesday last.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Annals P. Higgins was admitted to record on Monday last, and Mr. J. R. Kendrick, qualified as Executor.

Mr. J. M. Rochester called our attention to a car load of black coal from the mines of Crook & Co., Pine Hill, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best we ever saw at our depot.

The handsome silver pitcher presented to J. J. McRoberts, by the board of Directors of the National Bank, was purchased from Col. Thomas Richards, at E. B. Chennault's extensive jewelry establishment.

Correspondents should not feel disappointed if their communications do not appear promptly, or are (perhaps) with a little, as it is sometimes impossible for us to find space for them, and it is often necessary for us to curtail them a little.

We return thanks for an elegant set of catalogues and a Thru Guide, to Naur, Neuner & Co., Louisville, Ky. This is one of the most extensive food establishments in the south or west, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to our friends.

The pathway up the hill to the Male Seminary, and the crossing at the public well, are not yet so well attended to. Since the recent rains it is impossible for little children to get to school without going around a distance of half mile. It is simply shameful.

Mr. Wm. Mendenhall, one of our most energetic farmers, presented in the other day a spare rib from a Berkshire hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. the log, not the rib. This is another very large lot for the Louisville market.

Mr. Peter Tillet is agent for Lincoln county, for the Kellogg patent, Buckeye Pruning Knife, which is a complete success, and should meet with a ready sale. With the greatest care, a fine two inches through can be cut from a tree. Farm riggers are sold at the low price of 25c.

"What everybody says must be true," therefore, we are bound to give credit to the statement that the Hushion Hotel in Sumner, is the place to lodge and feed. The proprietor is constantly adding some improvements to the hotel, and from long practice has almost reached perfection in the catering art.

The card of the Commercial Hotel, will be found in our advertising columns to-day. The traveling public will find here the very best accommodations and reasonable charges. In the culinary line, Mrs. Pennington cannot be excelled, and Mr. P. possesses in an eminent degree, all the necessary qualifications of a successful landlord. The house is almost ready now, and the furniture all new. Try the Commercial one time.

Messrs. Craig & McVish, with characteristic enterprise, have established a branch store at Hallett's station, under charge of Mr. J. M. Smith, and have purchased a very large stock of dry goods, groceries, &c. This branch will be carried on with the same liberal spirit as the well known house in Louisville, and will doubtless prove a great convenience to the people of that section, as well as to the mountain trade south. Their advertisement will appear in our paper next week.

A few days ago Mrs. J. W. Dine of this place, on taking to prison an old pin cushion to remount it, found in the soft Irish flannel and wool with which it was stuffed, the astounding number of three hundred and forty needles. Some of the needles are very old and rusty, but they are all of the very superior kind. The pin cushion was an heirloom in the family of the late Dr. J. W. Dine of Virginia, and was over a hundred years old. It was brought from Londonderry in Ireland by the family 67 years since.

We take pleasure in informing the traveling public, that the Anna Hotel is now open for the accommodation of guests. It will hereafter be known as the Carpenter Hotel. It is now in charge of E. M. Carpenter, who has established an enviable reputation as a caterer. It is situated only a few steps from the passenger depot, and is especially convenient to transient passengers; while it is also most convenient to the business portion of the town. The table is at all times abundantly furnished with all the delicacies and substantial market articles, and the bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, cigars, tobacco, &c., and is conducted by an adept in the art.

The Gen'l R. E. Lee Monument.

The grand monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee is now rapidly being constructed upon the site of the old Gen'l Lee's Valley. And in order to complete it at the earliest possible date, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pennington, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston, Johnston, Chas. Davidson, and others, have authorized the publication and sale of a perfect steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Lee. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents. Every subscriber for the portrait will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Beckwith & Co., No. 177 817 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

Good Word for Stanford.

Stanford as commercial man, is assuming magnificent importance. An actual inspection reveals the fact that our merchants and business men have a trade amounting in the aggregate to over \$400,000, and all agree that it is largely on the increase. A large trade is lately being concentrated here from Cane, Russell, and other Green River country. Look at the pile of goods for export for our merchants and others, and it will give you a solid of our largely increased trade. The commercial travelers that do business here, report that they have the most profitable trade here of any interior town in Kentucky. They are rarely able to draw any money here, as our business men are generally ahead in the remission of funds to meet their liabilities, which necessitates to draw for a single business man or merchant has been used here during the last year. This speaks volumes. Can any other town in Kentucky with 1500 inhabitants say the same?—(Cincinnati Advertiser.)

FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

MONTICELLO, KY., JAN. 23, 1873.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

We were not aware how much we liked the Interior Journal, until we failed to get it at the usual time during Christmas, and "you bet" the paper was eagerly welcomed once more on last Monday. Although it is at all times desirable to know the state of our mind, we sincerely hope we may never again be thus made to measure our appreciation of the INTERIOR JOURNAL.

RECORDED.

Bro. J. T. Renshaw gave us on last Saturday evening, an excellent discourse on "Love and Prayer." Deep thought and profound in Biblical knowledge Bro. Renshaw's sermons are invariably instructive and intensely interesting.

Bro. James Hardy of Laurel county Ky., addressed a large and interested audience last evening, on the subject of "Obedience." Text, 14th verse of the 23d chapter of Revelation. The subject was skillfully handled, and its importance forcibly impressed upon every hearer. Bro. Hardy certainly makes himself understood.

Bro. C. K. Sherrer held a meeting at Mead Creek last week resulting in 3 additions. Bro. Sherrer does an immense amount of preaching for us, and receives immensely little for it. Surely the "labors are worthy of the hire."

It was said of old that "man can not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," but it should be borne in mind that he can not live by the word alone. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

When will the reign of whisky terminate? We do not see how any resident of Monticello, after what they witnessed last Saturday, can ever again touch that "evergreen of hell." Out of every thousand ruined young men, whisky can claim its nine hundred and ninety-nine. Is that enough?

STOCK ITEMS.

There is considerable air in the cattle trade just now. Messrs. Francis and Sallee have bought up about 75 head of well fattened steers. Messrs. Coffey and Otto, also have a large drove, all fine good looking cattle. But about the best we have seen, were five (5) sold by A. N. Sherry to Nimrod Butler, they were fat and weighed about 1200 lbs. each. Wayne is improving very much in its cattle raising. Prices of cattle at present range from 25 to 40c, as sales get higher than 4c.

Three lots of mules belonging respectively to G. Ingram, John Battison, and the (late) Mrs. Jeff Wayne for the south last week. Though not as good as the first lot, they are still very good. A large number of mules, and were all in very good order.

Mr. Wm. Covel passed through Monticello yesterday, with a nice lot of the "kicking stock" looking well and hearty.

PERSONAL.

We are glad to see our old friends J. W. Simpson and A. E. McKeith, formerly of Monticello but now of Philadelphia, with us once more. The boys are looking fine, and their cheerful smiles and sunny faces attest their enjoyment of life and the world. Both are in the "first water" and we would advise the young ladies of Wayne, not to waste their blandishments on such iron-hearted scoundrels.

Mr. J. E. Chilton of the house of Gardner & Miller Louisville, Ky., was in town last week. He is an active business man and a thorough gentleman. He did not stay but a short time with us.

We repeat exceedingly that Coleman Coffey one of our last citizens, and most successful farmers, is determined to leave us. He has sold his fine farm lying in the center of the "Coffey Valley" and is going to the city and his family are soon to start for Kansas.

A word to whom it may concern: Subscribers to the INTERIOR JOURNAL and subscribe for it. It is not worth paying for it is not worth reading. Send \$2.00 to Hiram & Campbell, or hand it to their agent in your town and get the best local paper published in Kentucky.

W. H. ANDERSON has powder, shot, caps, wads, etc.

Public Sales.

Capt. Jack Higgins sold on Monday last, for Franklin Dwyer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Dwyer, dec'd, 300 barrels of corn, at an average of \$2.74 per barrel; also 1300 hinds out of \$1.70 to \$1.80 per hundred.

Two hundred and five acres well improved land known as the Jordan Middleton farm, to Jno. S. Murphy and Jno. McKeith, at \$24 per acre.

The Garret tract, containing 605 acres situated 23 miles south-west of Stanford, was withdrawn at \$10 per acre showing the dullness of the real estate market.

Auctioneer S. E. Owens reports the following: At the sale of Watts and Neppes, near Crab Orchard, horses brought from \$20 to \$25; 150 barrels corn \$2.00 to \$2.25 in cyle; household furniture at fair rates. Farm offered but withdrawn.

The store rooms and large hall known as the Shanks buildings, rented publicly in Crab Orchard, at very low prices. The farm of Dr. Thomas Welch, dec'd, rented to Hiram Roberts for 1873, at \$205.

Capt. W. P. Carpenter reports the sale of Capt. W. P. McKinney, in this county on the 10th inst. well attended and weather quite unfavorable. Horses sold from \$20 to \$40; 2 cow 24; 1 fine horse \$21; 7 shots \$24; 10 second class shots \$23; 23 shot sold at \$1.00; 2 steer calves brought \$25.50. The farm of 63 acres was purchased by Wm. Burton at \$35.00 per acre.

Capt. Jack Higgins reports the following: Horses from \$20 to \$10; 1 yoke of steers \$10; 1 do. \$10; 172 year old steers \$24; 2 extra fine (3) calves at \$5.

Major S. E. Owens auctioneer, reports the following sale: 1 pair work mules 3 year old \$200; 4 2 year old mules \$100; 1 good harness mare \$45; 1 harness horse \$65; 1 good mare \$30; 1 do. \$60; 1 milch cow and calf \$20; 1 do. \$10; 4 scrub steers \$12. Terms mostly cash, and money exonerating sales.

A VERY "convenient thing to have in the family," is one of those handsome clothes hampers at W. H. Anderson's drug store.

Court Day.

Although the weather was quite disagreeable on Monday last, a moderately large crowd gathered in town, and business seemed to assume more life than on any public day for some months. A little more of the "needful" was changing hands, though no great amount. It was employed principally in liquidating recently contracted liabilities, and no man seeking an investment. Real estate decidedly dull. The condition of money matters still very stringent. Stock matters quite dull, for the past few weeks. Very few offerings and fewer sales.

FROM THE WEST END.

HUNTINGVILLE, KY., JAN. 15TH, 1873.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

The parties in the "Harper case" commenced today taking the deposition of the witnesses. The business went off with unusual harmony. Indeed it would have been strange had it been otherwise. Your own polite and dignified Phillips officiated as examiner, while the handsome and gentlemanly Rhodes for plaintiff, and the erudite and genial Teyman for defence, conducted the interrogation.

The great event however, that has stirred the feeling depths of our quiet village was the unexpected advent of the "Morning Star" of the Louisville Ledger. Not a repetition of the famous meteoric shower, nor a resuscitation from one of our "everlasting hills," but a new hat or the re-appearance of a fire-dial bill which has started us more effectively. Awaits of his promise for descending the shafts of coal mines, and investigating subterranean mysteries, we immediately took the precaution to cover all the wells and baton down the cellar doors. No accident occurred. Active and energetic and zealous and smiling he prosecuted his mission, and left us impressed with the belief that we shall "never look upon his like again."

Many will regret to hear that our fellow citizen, Jas. K. McCormack is about to remove from the county. His goes to Louisville to engage in business. Jim is a level fellow and he and his interesting family, will be greatly missed.

H. H. Meeks, Esq., Engineer, has just returned from an expedition to the West, and is now in the city. He has a large number of replies to come again shortly with a report to make a survey of the river. Mr. Meeks is a Green River hills boy, but practicable.

A rumor was current yesterday, in the effect that Col. Frank Welford had been bitten by a rabid dog. It is said the Col. immediately posted off several miles in quest of a "mad stone," and on his return, found that the dog had died. We trust the whole thing is without foundation.

We are not surprised to see in this day of lotteries, a "matrimonial drawing" advertised. Please call attention to this. You probably have some young gentlemen who might invest in a ticket or a fractional ticket at least. What say you, ye despairing Hermits? The idea is an interpolation in behalf of such a you. Don't let the golden moment pass!

JOB work done promptly, and in the best manner, at the office.

A Pleasant Surprise.

For the past two years, Edm. James R. Warren, of this place, has faithfully fulfilled the arduous and responsible duties of superintendent of the Christian Sunday school, and by his genial ways and many social and christian virtues has endeared himself to the community. A large number of the female members of his church and Sunday school, together with others, in which the maid in her teens, the matron of mature years, and the aged woman of four-score years were represented, conceived the idea of presenting him with a substantial memento of their affection, and accordingly went to work secretly and prepared a beautiful gift, composed of forty-eight squares, made after the "candy" pattern, and in the center of each square the initials of the donor were worked in blue. In the center square the initials J. R. W. were elaborately worked. We have never seen a more beautiful piece of handiwork. On Sunday, the 6th inst., immediately after the exercises of the Sunday school, the quilt was presented to him by Mr. Jos. Severance, with the following eloquent remarks, (as near as we can remember):

"Brother Warren—We have entered into the minds and hearts of some of the sisters of this church and Sunday school, together with others of your lady friends, to testify to you in some degree their high appreciation of your christian virtues, and faithful labors in the church and Sunday school; and they have invested me with the great honor of presenting you this memento. Behold what the skill of their hands has wrought! Each of these squares represents to you the christian affection of the whole number of the donors. The initials of the donor were worked in blue. In the center square the initials J. R. W. were elaborately worked. We have never seen a more beautiful piece of handiwork. On Sunday, the 6th inst., immediately after the exercises of the Sunday school, the quilt was presented to him by Mr. Jos. Severance, with the following eloquent remarks, (as near as we can remember):

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